

...before the firmness of my resolution... to a severe test. You all remember the... of our country in 1811, and 1812, during... which is called the war session. A war at... time apparently interminable was waged between the two great powers of Europe, England, and France, in the progress of which, a long series of injuries had been inflicted on our neutral rights. These at length, became insupportable. Every attempt was made, by measures short of war, to redress our wrongs. They all failed. So far from arresting the course of belligerent aggression, our neutral rights continued to be steadily encroached on in spite of embargoes and the whole system of restrictive measures. We were at length (at the period to which I refer) reduced to the condition of humbly submitting, or of making an open and bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in Congress, many (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents) who preferred submission with all its humiliations. Those members denied not our country's wrongs. They were in fact but too manifest, but they doubted, whether the people would bear the burthen and privations of war. They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it, but would by no means concede to them that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear it through all of the dangers of war. I neither so believed nor acted. I was not ignorant of the danger and privations which must ever attend a war with England, particularly unprepared as the country then was. I clearly saw our difficulties, but my faith in your virtue and intelligence was never for an instant shaken. I asked myself simply, what do the lasting interest and the honor of the country require, and not doubting, but that both would be sacrificed without resistance, I hesitatingly gave my voice for that war, which has emphatically and justly been called the second of Independence. Nor was I mistaken in my estimate of the character of the people. Sustained by their enlightened patriotism, the government was borne in safety through the stormy current of events. An honorable peace followed, and with it the important question occurred, on what footing should our peace establishments be placed. Again Congress was divided. There were many on whom the experience of the war appeared to be lost. Either not discerning what your interest required, or, what is more probable, not concurring in your disposition to make the sacrifices, which the measures necessary for the security of the country required, they were found in opposition to almost every measure proposed for that purpose. Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancements of its true interest, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of such measures, the gradual increase of the Navy, a moderate military establishment properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war and distress, and finally, a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements. Nor again was I mistaken in your character. You nobly sustained all of these measures. Soon after the adoption by Congress of this system of measures, which grew out of the experience of the late war, I was transferred to preside over the Department of war by the appointment of our late victorious and excellent Chief Magistrate. In this new position, my principles of action remained unchanged. Continuing still with my faith in the people, instead of being shaken in my virtue and intelligence, I sought no other path to your favor, but a fearless discharge of the duties of my office. Placed on so firm a foundation, no difficulty nor opposition could intimidate me. It became my duty, as a member of the administration, to aid in sustaining, against the boldest assaults, those very measures, which, as a member of Congress, I had contributed in part to establish; and again I had the satisfaction to find that a reliance on your virtue and intelligence was not in vain. Your voice was so audibly pronounced on the side of the administration, that now, instead of opposition, the struggle appears to be who shall give the greatest zeal in favor of its measures. But it is not simply in questions of natural policy that this deep conviction of the virtue & intelligence of the American people has guided me in my public course. It has also been my constant and firm reliance to the principles of the government, as it is its operation in reference to them. I have seen that a firm reliance on your virtue and intelligence was the only safe foundation for an enlightened policy, it naturally followed, that I should take such a view of the principles of the government, and give it, as far as in my power, such a vigorous operation, as would be the best calculated to change and confirm the powers of the people. That I have ever so acted, I confidently appeal to my whole political course, as well while a member of the government of the state as that of the nation. And in so acting, I believe that I have but acted in the spirit of the Constitution. According to our American conception of liberty, it is a right reserved to the people to make and execute the laws which are controlled by the people on whom the laws operate through their elected representatives. To enlarge and strengthen this right, whenever it is susceptible of it, and to preserve it in vigor in the actual operation of the system, I have ever considered to be the first duty of an American citizen; for it must be remembered, that in the same proportion, that the people may lose this control, just in the same degree the responsibility of Public Agents to them must be lost, and that, in the same degree, the government must lose its democratic character. Nor have these been mere theoretical opinions. Throughout the whole of the late election which has terminated in placing me in my present position, I never for a moment lost sight of this. I knew, that if it may appear indecent for me to allude to these recent occurrences, but believing that nothing that concerns the American people ought to be so considered, I without reservation refer to the part which I acted during the Presidential canvass. From first to last, the leading principle governed me, that the voice of the people should prevail. I cared not for any who, and be elected, that how be should be elected, and I combine this principle to others, which are owing to myself. I held myself strictly subordinate to the public voice, of which, I trust, I can feel no feeble proof, when the office is filled by the votes of the Union, which

though at times, apparently favorable, gave indications of preferring another. Actuated by the same principle, which had placed me in opposition to any scheme of controlling the election by any other power than the voice of the people, I did not hesitate, by withdrawing, to conduct the sphere of selection, and thereby to endeavor, as far as in me lay, to terminate the election by the people, without its being referred to the House of Representatives. Not doubting that you entirely concur in these principles, I take the liberty, in conclusion, of offering as a sentiment—
"The responsibility of public agents to the people—the basis of our system. Let the foundation be preserved in solidity, and the noble superstructure will last for ever."

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1825.
TERMS: THREE DOLLARS (CURRENT) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

This paper will in future be put to press on Friday evening, and ready to deliver on Saturday morning.

We have been requested to insert in our paper, a handbill in answer to the certificates of Messrs. Haggins, Harrison, and Col. Thompson which appeared in our paper of the 16th ult. respecting an affair which took place at Shak-town; but as we are informed a suit has been commenced by the Shakers, we deem it improper to publish any thing on the subject until the suit is disposed of, and more especially as we understood the parties are in treaty, with a view to a compromise.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.
There is no gentleman in the state better qualified than Capt. Banks, to judge of the accommodations, or of the arrangements necessary for the reception of an extensive collection of people; in addition to Capt. Banks' statement, we are informed that the table is under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, a gentleman and lady known to be well qualified for that situation.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, June 25, 1825.
Having spent some days at this place, it gives me much pleasure to be enabled to say, the accommodations are very good. The arrangements made for company are extensive and judicious, and I have no doubt, general satisfaction will be given at a price as low as they can afford.

CUTHB. BANKS.
THE ELECTION.
It is the duty of an editor to fill his columns with the most interesting news to the readers of his paper. The election forms an important subject, and whether our information proves correct or not, we promise that we will at no time, wilfully mislead the patrons of the Gazette on any point. In our last we gave it as our decided opinion that the measures of the late legislature would be sustained by a considerable majority;—he accounts which we receive from both parties confirm this opinion. The extract from Jefferson county in this day's paper is from a respectable man of the opposition, that from Logan county is also from a highly worthy man of the majority. Logan county has been set down to the minority; but every account now convinces us that it will remain firm.

JEFFERSON COUNTY ELECTION.
The following extract is truly and indeed, from a friend of the opposition, and may be considered a candid confession to his friend in Fayette county.

Extract of a letter dated in Jefferson, June 4th 1825.
"I am sorry to inform you that the friends of the new court will prevail in this county; there are three candidates on each side of the question."

The following extract is from a county, in which the court party claim ascendancy.

Extract of another letter dated in Logan county, June 23d 1825.
"I am confident in the opinion that Mr. Desha is at this time the strongest man. At a meeting, after separation of Mr. Desha's friends held at the ground the other party chose the time to take the vote and had a majority of one. In Capt. Banks' company we now have a decided majority; at one time they gave us only a few votes in the hands of the company's agent. Change has taken place there than any other part of the county."

Communications.

For the Gazette.
Is the Legislative Act, entitled "An Act repealing the Act establishing the Court of Appeals and re-organizing a Court of Appeals," constitutional or not.

This is a question of great importance to every inhabitant of Kentucky; it has been a subject for the pen of many able writers, and able statesmen have used it as a theme upon which to display their powers of oratory. For my own part I have read every thing I could procure, upon both sides of the subject, and listened to every argument I could, and have come to the conclusion that the act is constitutional.

The old constitution of Kentucky was adopted on the 19th of April 1792, and the Government commenced on the first day of June of the same year. Our government according to this constitution, is divided into three departments, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary, and no person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, without violating the constitution. It is contended by the Court Party that the Court of Appeals was established by the constitution, but certain it is, that there was no Court of Appeals, until the legislature at its first session passed an act, the title of which was "an act establishing the Court of Appeals;" if the constitution had established the Court of Appeals this act of the legislature was certainly unnecessary, for why should that body pass an act to establish a court, if that court has been previously established by the constitution? Humphrey Marshall, in his history of Kentucky, (vol. I, page 145) in speaking of the overthrow of the United States Circuit Courts in 1801, uses the following words, viz: "What, let it be asked in the cited clause, gives stability to either Superior or Inferior Courts? The answer must be its being ordained and established by an act of Congress, or by a State in an act, no court, of either description, could retain its existence." This opinion of Mr. Marshall, a leader of the Court Party, must be sufficient to convince his followers, that if an act of Congress was necessary to establish the Courts of the United States, an act of the Legislature must be necessary to establish the Courts of Kentucky, as the constitution of Kentucky is precisely the same, in substance, as the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial department of government. The act of 1792, establishing the Court of Appeals, continued in force until 1796, when it was repealed and another act, with precisely the same title, passed. Mr. Marshall, in his history, in speaking of this latter act acknowledges that, "it contains the properties of an original law; which had the effect of repealing the last law now producing new commissions to the Judges, (vol. 2, page 25.) It appears then, from the authority of history, that the Court of Appeals was re-organized, in the same

manner in 1796, that it was in 1824, and it bears nothing of its being considered unconstitutional at that time—the government of it existed—the country, was not considered to be in a "state of revolution," nor was it thought necessary, to call in the aid of "forty thousand bayonets to restore order."

But to proceed: The Court of Appeals have, it is believed, made great criminal blunders on the power of the legislature and the sovereignty of the people of late years. They have given such decisions, as were considered by the people, an exercise of power not "properly belonging to them." They denied the right of the people, through their legislature, to pass relief laws in any emergency. They declared the repeal and endorsement laws unconstitutional. Was not this an usurpation of power? The Legislature enacted these laws and the Governor approved them, and the Court of Appeals, assuming the power of those departments of government, declared them null and void, although the constitution expressly declares that "No suspension of the laws shall take place, except by the legislature or its authority."

Self-interest and the love of power, frequently induce men to do that, which they are not interested, their better judgment would, unquestionably, condemn. The court party, or some of that party at least, have declared that the leading character of the majority used their influence to get the old judges removed from office, that they themselves, might obtain their offices. It would, perhaps, not be improper to examine the case a little, and see whether there is any reason to believe, that self-interest had any bearing upon the minds of their ex-honors, when they gave these decisions.

The legislature passed a law, declaring that commonwealth's paper should be taken in payment of taxes, and that all the officers of government, should take it in payment of their salaries; and that it should be taken in payment of debts, unless the creditor would wait two years. The judges then, according to this law, were bound to take commonwealth's paper in payment of their salaries. The judges denied the right of the legislature to pass such an act, and declare that the kind of money that is in circulation at the time the debt is contracted, (or its equivalent) can alone, satisfy that demand; and it follows of course, if their decision be correct, that they have a right to demand \$100 per annum in specie, or its equivalent, because the government agreed to give them that sum, when there was no money in circulation but gold or silver or paper at par. I do not pretend to say, that this circumstance biased the minds of the court, but take it in connection with the language they use in their response and there is some reason to suspect it. They declare in substance (for I cannot quote their exact words) "that their salaries were moderate at first and being reduced one half by depreciation were wholly incapable of raising them above the common wants of life." That a man should wish "to raise himself above the common wants of life" is quite natural; and that a judge should attempt to do so, by a decision of his own, is not altogether impossible, when it is considered that "error of opinion in a judge is not a sufficient reason for his removal from office" and that if the people did not condemn the decision they would have had for a few years past. This, I must confess, looks a little like their ex-honors were adjudicating upon their own cases.

At the August election of 1824 it was understood by the people that General Desha was in favour of removing the judges, whilst Tompkins, his opponent was in favor of sustaining them. Desha was elected by a large majority which goes very far to prove that the people were against the judges. Accordingly the legislature repealed the act establishing the court, and re-organized a Court of Appeals. It is generally admitted that the legislature can repeal any act which is passed solely for the benefit of the people not interfering with private rights. If the doctrine be correct, this act must be constitutional, unless it can be proven that the legislature created the offices of Chief Justice and second and third Judges of the Court of Appeals, not for the benefit of the people, but for the benefit of their ex-honors and that those offices were their private rights. But it is contended that the judges were not removed, according to the constitution, by impeachment or address. The twelfth section of the sixth article of the constitution, declares that "Judges, Clerks, &c. shall hold their offices during good behavior, and the continuance of their terms." This certainly admits that courts may be dissolved, and as the legislature established the court, the legislature had a right to discontinue it. The judges held their offices during the continuance of their court, and no longer, in the opinion of the majority, than the tenure of "good behavior" entitled them to hold them. If it still be urged that this act was a violation of the constitution, I contend that the act of 1792 was also unconstitutional; and if that be contrary to the constitution the original act of 1792 must still be in force, and John Boyle, William Owsley and Benjamin Mills, (as they held their commissions under the act of 1792) never were constitutional Judges, and all the decisions of the court since 1792 must, consequently, be null and void.

The present Court of Appeals, having been established in the same manner as the old one, is in every respect as constitutional a Court as that was. The majority wish to remove the old judges; but they must first remove the present judges. Will they impeach them or remove them by address? Or will they, in their emergency, agree that judges may be removed from office by repealing the act establishing their courts. But, admitting the old judges were restored to office, what would be the consequence? Their decisions would be confirmed—their right to annual laws established—their salaries established at \$1000 per annum from the time they came into office—the salaries of other judges and many other officers of government must be made equal to specie, and the "people's taxes" must be raised, if not "doubled" to meet the increased expenses of government.

For the Gazette.

Mr. BRADFORD—What an unequal contest exists in Kentucky on the question of the power of the Court to legislate—take from the friends of the judges any lawyers and as many more active men of the towns and villages and what a deplorable state that party would be in—not a single member on the side of the Judges could be voted from any one county; yet with this small force not one in a thousand of the population of the State, they will be able to elect between 30 and forty members, or about one third of the legislature. How does it happen that so small a body should be able to do so much, and to even aim to wield the destinies of the State, is worthy the most serious consideration of the great body of the people of Kentucky.

A CITIZEN.

For the Gazette.
Mr. BRADFORD—In the last Reporter, its excellent editor asserts that the old court party "ticket" will succeed in this county by several hundred more of a majority than it had last year. I would ask Mr. Smith if he means to say it will triumph, by the same rule that he predicted that Judge Tompkins was to have been elected over Gen. Desha 11,000 votes? It is a fact, that in spite of Mr. Smith's prediction, which of course every one will allow was Gen. Desha's most formidable obstacle, he was elected by a clear majority of upwards of 15,000 votes; making a difference of 2,000 against the wise editor of the Reporter.

Gen. By the rule of three, how many ought to be the majority of the people's ticket, this year in Fayette, Mr. Smith, having predicted that it will be beaten three to one?

CALCULATOR.

Dr. H. will deliver a sermon in the Methodist Church on the Fourth of July. Service will commence at 9 o'clock. A. M. and will continue about one hour, so as not to interfere with any other arrangements of the day. The discourse will bring before the public the American constitution, and its tendency to prepare the road for the establishment of a Society in Kentucky, auxiliary to that Society.

The length of the biographical sketch of the life of the Hon. W. L. Barry in this day's paper has precluded the insertion of the letter of Col. V. Evans, as an addendum to the sketch of Hon. and Mr. Shelby, together with several other communications. They shall appear in our next.

BIRD.
On the 20th ult. in Fayette county, about 4 miles from Lexington, Mr. Thomas Davis, an old and respectable member of the Baptist church.

ATTENTION!!!

ARTILLERY CADETS.

APPEAR in front of your A. S. and on Monday
The 4th of July,
at four o'clock in the morning
In uniform complete with 15 rounds of blank cartridges
You will be dismissed precisely at 6 o'clock for the day. It is expected every parade member will be upon the ground precisely at the hour. Recollect it is the Anniversary of American Independence, and no man (on such an occasion) should be missing at ROLL CALL.
J. M. PIKE, Captain.
J. E. COLEMAN, O. Serg.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

SA FAYETTE

To the People.

BEING a series of numbers published in this paper, and now collected and given in pamphlet form, with a sketch of the life of the venerable Apostle of Liberty, whose signature has been assumed, in the writer of these numbers, with the reason why that name was preferred to any other.

In this small tract, the principle that the people through their representatives, have the right to make the laws, and that public functionaries are responsible to them, is ably defended, as the foundation on which the Temple of Liberty is firmly based, and the doctrine of the irresponsibility of the Judiciary exploded.

COLOURING.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his former stand, on a key leading from Main street in High street, between Captain Boyle's and Main street, and Mrs. Briggs' on High Street, and will warrant his colours to be permanent.

The rates are as follows:
For deep blue on COTTON, per pound - 75 cts
--- 3 qrs. do do do - 61 1/2
--- half do do do - 37 1/2
--- pale do do do - 13 3/4
For deep blue ON WOOL per pound - 50 cts
--- 3 qrs. do do do - 37 1/2
--- half do do do - 25
--- pale do do do - 13 3/4
N. B. A. the same price SILKS and CLOTHS will be dyed black and various other colours, and GEN. TLEMAN'S CLOTHES SCOURED and colour renewed.
JACOB H. WEIGART.
Lex. July 1, 1825—26—3t

One Cent Reward.

AN AWARD from the subscriber, living two miles north of Lexington on Saturday last the 25th ult. an apprentice has to the coopering business, named FRANK RIFFLE. All persons are cautioned from harboring or employing him, as I am determined to prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law, and any person apprehending and bringing him to me, shall receive the above reward and no thanks.

DAVID WILSON.
July 1, 1825—26—3t

I have a likely Negro Woman,

Twenty two years of age, with three male children, for sale, or for exchange, for a likely young Negro man. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, three miles east of Lexington, on the Limestone road.
BEVERLY A. HICKS.
July 1, 1825—26—G

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lexington Library on the 4th June the following persons were elected Directors of the Institution, for the ensuing year, viz:

- DAVID C. STEPHENSON, R. J. RECKENHEDGE,
- JAS. A. BARKER, THOS. GURRY,
- JAS. W. PALMER, JAS. M. PIKE,
- WM. A. LEAVY, JNO. M. McALLA,
- JOS. TOWLER, JAS. COWAN,
- JAS. HARRIS, JOSEF. FRAZER,
- THOS. NELSON.

A quorum of their met, swore into office on the 8th, and nominated Thos. Anderson their Treasurer, James Logan Secretary and Librarian, and Nelson Nicholas, a Director, in place of Thos. Gurry resigned.

Important

ON TO-MORROW AT 4 O'CLOCK
THE TICKETS in 7th Class Grand Masonic Hall Lottery rise to THREE DOLLARS—until that time they can be purchased at
PIKE'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE
For \$2 50 only. The unparalleled sales this far, enables the Manager to announce the drawing positively to take place about the
BOTH INSTANT.

Those who are anxious to secure some of the valuable Prizes at the present low price are earnestly recommended to apply immediately.

The Scheme announces the rise to take place on the 1st of July, but by a wrong calculation made by the Manager, in the Reporter of Monday last, (thinking the month came in on Saturday, and saying "Saturday the 1st of July") he considers it his duty to give the public until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to make their purchases at the original price.

July 1, 1825.

FOR SALE.

A FAVORABLE TRACT OF

183

ACRES.

First rate Land, lying on Canal run, about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which there is about twenty acres cleared with log cabin on it, the remainder would land well timbered with timber of the first quality.
For terms apply to the Editor or to the
Lexington June 22d 1825—24—4t

The Unprecedented Demand.

ALREADY made for tickets in the 7th Class Grand Masonic Hall Lottery justifies the manager in saying the drawing will
POSITIVELY BE MADE NEXT MONTH.

All in one Day.

The novelty of this Scheme containing 129 more prizes than Hanks', the certainty of two tickets (one odd and one even number) drawing at least one prize and Russian Three Prizes, the fact of all the prizes being floating from the opening of sales until the drawing is completed, together with the unprecedented demand originating from the superior advantage which the Scheme presents, induces the manager to suggest to distant ad-venturers the propriety of sending their orders as soon as possible.

On the 1st Day of July Tickets will rise to THREE DOLLARS.

J. M. PIKE, Manager
June 16th 1825—24—1t

The United States Literary Gazette.

THIS work has been before the public one year. During that time it has received a larger subscription than any new periodical publication within our knowledge. And the subscription is now constantly increasing. The design of the work was universally approved by those whose practical knowledge of the state of our enlightened and "reading public," made them best qualified to judge both of its merits and of its probable success. It has succeeded. And the belief that we should "supply an existing demand," has been confirmed by its success. We shall, therefore, proceed in the execution of our design, with a firmness and confidence, which have received increased strength from assurances of support from gentlemen, whose interest in the literature of our country has long been felt and acknowledged.

The strength and variety of talents in our country were never so great, nor so deeply and fervently engaged in their favorite pursuits, as at the present time. Some few gifted minds are devoted to almost every department of human knowledge with an energy and industry, which cannot fail to result honorable to themselves and to the character of their country. The talents of our country are placed under circumstances in many respects peculiar to our country. And it would be an anomaly in the progress of the moral and intellectual condition of man, if these peculiar circumstances should not have their effect upon our literary and scientific productions. We have not yet equalled all the fine models in the arts and sciences, which have been set before us by nations older and under far different circumstances. But the intellectual energies of a young and thrifty nation cannot for ever be confined to imitation. They will find a more summary course to distinction, than to yield to others the privilege of making the model and deciding alone upon the merits of their imitation.

Where all the physical, moral, and intellectual powers of a country are developing themselves with such astonishing rapidity, it would be strange indeed, if the stronger and bolder minds should not break out into some new channels, and show forms and modifications peculiar as the circumstances by which they are influenced.

We mean to watch the efforts of native genius & talents, and render to them the honor they deserve. But we mean not to encourage a childish national vanity. We can afford to discriminate among our productions. And while we bear decided testimony to the merits of those, which are worthy, we shall never shrink from our duty to administer seasonable and salutary reproof upon those, which have nothing to recommend them but the perseverance of their authors in obtruding them upon the public.

We deem the subject of education one of national importance. No nation can either obtain or preserve their freedom, without attention to it. The public morals—the public religion—and the public happiness depend directly and essentially upon the means and efficiency of the public instruction. We believe this is one of the spheres, where human exertion may be applied with the greatest hope of accelerating the progress of improvement which characterizes our age. We cannot state, to few words, what we think has been done, and what remains to be done, in this important department of human knowledge. But we shall discuss some of its leading principles as ecclesiastics present themselves, and shall give such illustrations upon subjects connected with it, as we think will be useful and interesting to the public. The plan of our work is adapted to the state of society in which we live, and it has received the sanction and approbation of the public. We trust it will be executed in a manner to be interesting and useful to them, and at the same time honorable to our literature. These are the only conditions on which we shall deserve, and the only ground on which we expect or wish for greater encouragement.

In changing the form of our work, some other improvements have been made, which deserve notice. At the suggestion and in compliance with the wishes of many of our friends, we have printed our Review in a larger and a fairer type; and we have excluded advertisements altogether. By this arrangement there may be a small reduction in the quantity of matter, but the convenience to the reader will, we apprehend, afford an ample equivalent.

The work will be published on the first and fifteenth of every month. Each number will contain 40 pages octavo. It will be printed with new types on paper of a very good quality, and each number enclosed in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents. It will be sent to distant subscribers on the day of publication, by the mail of that day, or in any other way, they may prescribe. It will be forwarded to any part of the United States to new subscribers, upon the receipt of one year's subscription \$5.

Published by CLAYMAN, HILLIARD, & Co. for the Proprietors. All communications in any way relating to the United States Literary Gazette, are to be hereafter directed to JAMES G. CARTER, Boston.

April 1, 1825.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Washington 14th June 1825.
SIALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until the 31st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near New-castle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October 1825. They will be inspected at the manufactory, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost of 1/10 of the contract.

The Proposals should be made, separately for each piece, and should state the price per pound.

Persons desiring to enter proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulations for inspecting them.

GEO. BOMFORD Brig. Gen. on Ordnance Service.
on Ordnance Service.
to publish the foregoing once a week, and to transmit to this Department, with their accounts, one of the papers containing the advertisement.
June 15, 1825—24—5t

